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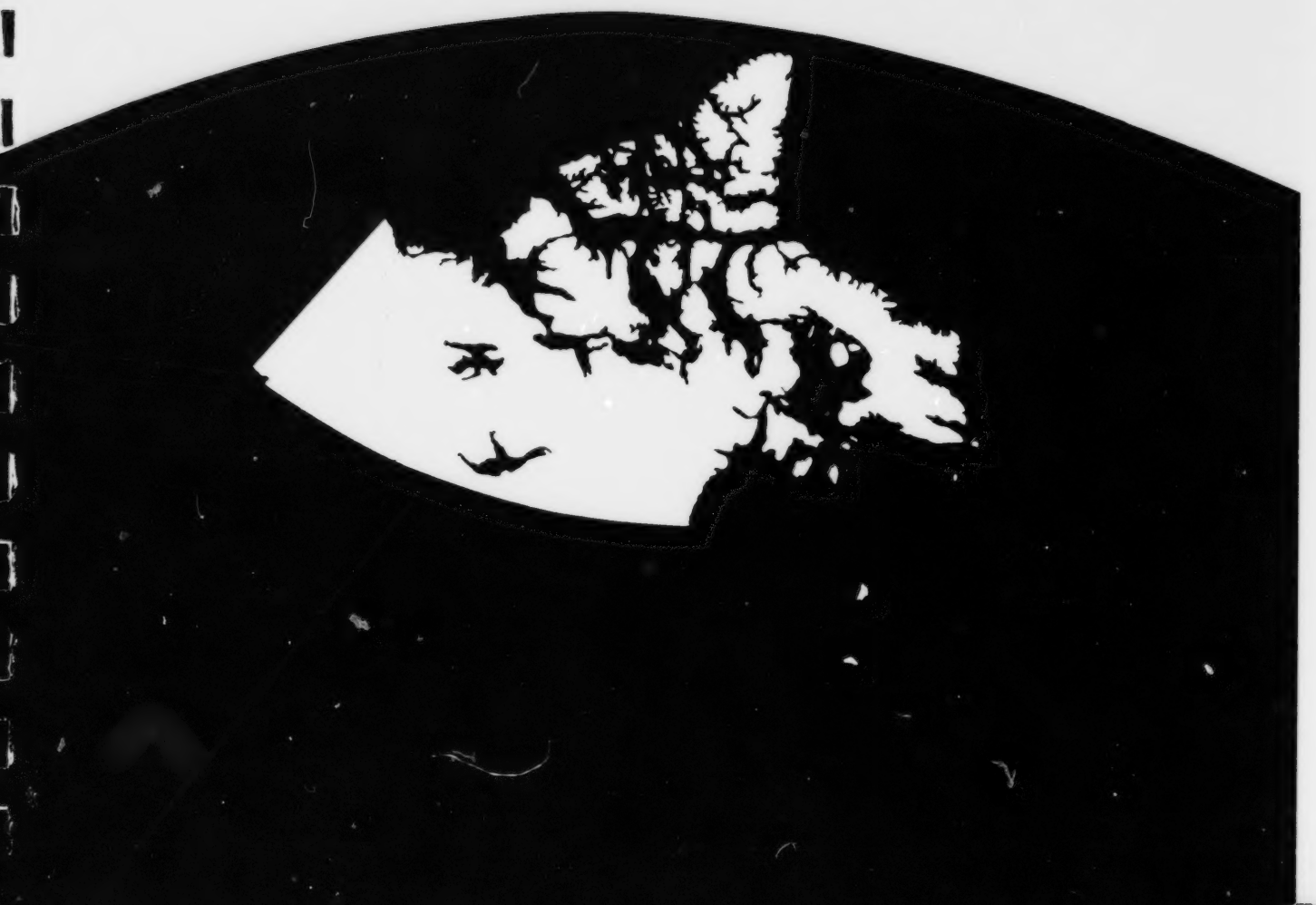

THE DIAND SOCIO-ECONOMIC IMPACT MONITORING PROGRAM: ATTITUDES TOWARDS THE NORMAN WELLS PROJECT

Report No. 2-84

Prepared for:

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS AND NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT
Ottawa, K1A 0H4

Sheena Bates
Northern Program
Department of Geography
University of Saskatchewan
Saskatoon
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PREFACE

The Norman Wells Oilfield Expansion and Pipeline Project is the first major hydrocarbon development in the North. As such, it offers unique opportunities to observe at first hand the effects of a development project on the environment, the economy and the social fabric of the region. There have been a number of extensive public review processes dealing with major development project proposals, e.g., the Berger Inquiry, and the Environmental Assessment Review Panel (EARP) on the Norman Wells Project itself, which have debated extensively the possible effects of such projects. There have, however, been relatively few opportunities to observe the effects at the time the project is in the construction phase, the time of most likely disruption in a region.

Accordingly, the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development mounted a monitoring program with the objective of identifying the impacts, negative and positive, of the Norman Wells Project as development proceeded. The four Mackenzie Valley communities closest to the project are Norman Wells itself, Fort Norman, Fort Simpson and Wrigley. Against the background of a database survey carried out in 1982 intended to provide the picture "before" the start of major construction, the DIAND Norman Wells Socio-Economic Impact Monitoring Program has developed a comprehensive battery of data on certain selected economic and social factors through the conduct of annual field surveys.

This program is, we believe, the first impact monitoring program of its kind, covering as it does the community situations "before", "during" and "after" project construction. The program is under the direction of Professor R.M. Bone of the University of Saskatchewan. Results are being presented in a series of technical reports pertaining to each year for which the survey has been carried out. The present report is designed to provide a comprehensive picture of the program findings from 1982 through 1984. A full list of published reports is presented in the Bibliography.

John Hucker
Director General
Northern Policy and
Coordination

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Preface	1
1.	Introduction	1
2.	Purpose	3
3.	Methodology	6
4.	Results	13
5.	Conclusions	16
	Appendix A	18
	Appendix B	20
6.	DIAND Monitoring Reports	30

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1.1	Response to the Project Impact Question	5
Table 1.2	Response to the Project Impact Survey Questionnaire	5
Table 2	Detailed List of Project Impacts	7
Table 3	Impacts of the Norman Wells Project by Community	10
Table 4	Impacts of the Norman Wells Project: Cumulative for all Four Study Communities	12

1. INTRODUCTION

The Norman Wells Project Socio-Economic Impact Monitoring Study is attempting to identify and monitor the impact of the Norman Wells Project over a time period of five years. Business and household surveys are being conducted by a research team from the University of Saskatchewan during the summer months and some secondary information is available from government sources. In addition to these information sources, the monitoring study decided to obtain more detailed information relating to perceived impacts of the project.

In spring 1984, a question asking people to list the negative and positive impacts of the project was designed and a list of 75 households was randomly selected from the voters lists for the four study communities (Table 1.1). A copy of this question is found in Appendix A. Walter Blondin and Al Everard, the two field coordinators from the Dept. of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, conducted most of the single question survey. Twenty-four additional names were generated for Norman Wells by the University of Saskatchewan field team during the 1984 field season, bringing the total number of names generated to 44 for Norman Wells.

The responses to the impact question were grouped into twenty-five impact effects; these representing the most frequently given responses. Summary tables for each community and for the overall region were prepared and these form the basis of the report.

The objective of this spring field work was to provide an unbiased account of the major economic and social impacts of the Norman Wells Project. This was accomplished by asking a random sample of residents of the four communities situated along the pipeline route to describe positive and negative impacts of the Norman Wells Project on their community (see Appendix A). Their statements were condensed into "impact factors" which form the basis of the questionnaire named "Project Impact Survey 1984." Very detailed responses were anticipated from this impact-oriented survey (see Appendix B). These responses would have been analyzed by a statistical technique called Multidimensional Scaling. Unfortunately, this long and complex questionnaire was not answered by sufficient residents in Norman Wells and, based on this response, we discontinued this part of the 1984 survey (see Table 1.2).

2. PURPOSE

The purpose of the Project Impact Survey questionnaire is to obtain more detailed information regarding the positive and negative effects of the Norman Wells Project. Although there is a question on both the 1984 household and business surveys asking respondents to identify the impacts of the project, this additional questionnaire allows for more detailed description.

It was hoped that this questionnaire would form the basis for a multi-dimensional factor analysis, where each response, or impact, would be paired with each of the other impacts in order to determine the overall significance of each impact. Through this pairing of impacts it is possible to remove cultural bias. Unfortunately the questionnaire was not well received in the communities of Norman Wells and Fort Norman.

The multi-dimensional study consisted of: (a) ranking the 18 most frequently mentioned impacts collected during the initial survey, (b) determining the association between each pair of impacts, and (c) identifying the players perceived responsible for each impact. Only four people in Norman Wells and one person in Fort Norman were willing to participate in this study, despite a $25.00 incentive. Participants took an average time of 2.5 hours to complete the analysis, and they generally found the impact questionnaire fairly vague and difficult to understand. A copy of the questionnaire is included in Appendix B. Twelve people in Norman Wells and 7 people in Fort Norman were unwilling

to participate in the study, citing that they had no time and/or no interest in being involved with this type of questionnaire (Table 1.2). All interviews were conducted by one member of the University of Saskatchewan survey team, Sheena Bates.

Table 1.1

Response to the Project Impact Question, Spring 1984

	Names Generated	Moved/ Unavailable	Eligible	Refused/ Too Busy	Completed	% Completed (of eligible)
Norman Wells	44*	24	20	10	10	50.0
Fort Norman	20	3	17	5	12	70.6
Wrigley	10	1	9	1	8	88.9
Fort Simpson	25	12	13	2	11	84.6
Total	49	40	59	17	41	69.5

* 4 people were contacted externally when the household surveys were being conducted.

Table 1.2

Response to the Project Impact Survey Questionnaire

	Norman Wells	Fort Norman
Names Generated	23	20
Moved/Unavailable	7	9
Eligible	16	11
Refused/Too Busy	12	7
Not Contacted	—	3
Completed	4	1
% Completed (of eligible)	25.0	9.1

3. METHODOLOGY

The methodology for selecting the names of persons to be contacted in the spring is described below. Using a random number table, 75 names were selected from the 1982 voters lists. Twenty-five names were collected for Fort Simpson, 20 for Fort Norman and Norman Wells, and 10 for Wrigley. This represented approximately a 5 percent sample of the population within each community.

Al Everard contacted the people in Fort Simpson and Wrigley, and Walter Blondin conducted the spring survey in Norman Wells and Fort Norman. Table 1 indicates the success rate of the survey.

Due to the high population turnover in Norman Wells only 2 people out of the 20 selected were available. The remainder had either moved away, or were not in town during the survey period. An additional 20 names were randomly selected from the updated 1982 voters list, and these people were contacted during the 1984 field season. Again the rate of non-participation was high: 4 people responded, 6 people refused, 4 were too busy or not interested, and 6 were unavailable. In the summer survey, some people participating in the household surveys were asked to fill out the impact question (rank the negative and positive). When four were completed, a sufficient number (10) had answered the impact question for Norman Wells.

The responses to the survey were grouped into twenty-five categories according to the frequency of response. The categories are listed in Table 2. Responses by community and for the overall region are given in Tables 3 and 4.

Table 2

Detailed List of Project Impacts

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1. need more jobs, training — includes need more jobs for natives, more jobs for northerners, need more non-union jobs, more training programs, only hired token northerners, unions wouldn't hire northerners, discrepancy between actual and stated hiring practices.

2. provided jobs, training — includes provided jobs for natives, jobs for young people, training programs for natives, economic benefits.

3. not enough businesses, long term benefits — includes not enough business brought to the communities, promises re. contracting work weren't kept, no long term benefits to economy of the communities.

4. other negative effects — includes jobs too difficult, money earned as wages not being spent on family, contracts should go through co-op rather than band, fosters negative attitude towards large development projects.

5. too much alcohol, crime — includes too much alcohol at the camps, drugs and alcohol too readily available, vandalism, no control over liquor in camps, too much gambling at camp.

6. too much traffic, noise — includes too many vehicles in town, danger to children on roads, too much noise from trucks running overnight, too much traffic through town at night, hazardous vehicles.

7. environmental concerns — includes concern about water quality once pipeline construction occurs in Great Bear River, concern over pipeline spills, damage along right of ways, artificial islands affect natural river breakup.

8. other positive effects — includes better government economic aid programs for northerners; northern awareness, i.e., southerners know we're up here; project was well organized; good information provided .

9. increased business — includes more local business, provides experience for local contractors and businesses, provides small businesses with expertise for future.

(continued)

Table 2 (continued)

Detailed List of Project Impacts

10. too many southerners, transients — includes too many southerners encouraged to commute and they leave nothing in the community, no spending here; greater transient population.

11. project duration too short — includes project could have been spread out longer, jobs were too short, should have been expanded over 3 to 4 years rather than 2 to give more businesses a chance to set up.

12. good wages, improved standard of living — includes better standard of living, self-respect provided when earning good money.

13. increased access, cheaper goods — includes better transportation systems, new road, greater transportation frequency, Esso improved road, winter road access, more flights available.

14. services overused — includes schools, banks, health services overused, recreation facilities overused.

15. not enough information — includes not enough information provided regarding jobs, the project, union operations provided to the public, not enough public relations.

16. negative effect on hunting, trapping — includes disturbance along trapline hurts trappers; right of way will interfere with hunting trails.

17. boom and bust, social stress — includes ruined community feeling, too much commotion, preoccupation with money, during construction residents felt like outsiders.

18. price inflation — includes higher costs due to greater demand, costs of rent and food have risen, costs in town are very high, once exploration started prices started going up.

19. no change in liquor consumption, crime — includes drinking was less than what had been expected, same amount of booze and drugs as before project began, haven't noticed any increase in crime.

20. racial tension — includes racial discrimination, anti-white sentiment, natives given the dirtiest jobs.

(continued)

Table 2 (continued)

Detailed List of Project Impacts

21. improved services — includes more facilities, some money spent on community projects, better coverage of social services, better government services.

22. encourages long term development — includes provided some sense of long term security and permanence, encouraging other businesses to move in, town will eventually grow with the pipeline going through.

23. no impact on towns, services — includes anticipated negative community impact did not materialize, segregation of camps worked well, no identifiable problem with transients.

24. no effect on hunters, trappers — includes pipeline won't affect trapping as after some period of time no one will know a pipeline is there, realize that I.P.L. had no effect on traplines or hunting.

25. costs incompatible with local businesses — includes local businesses can't afford to pay same wages as the big companies, therefore they can't compete, high wages are inflating peoples' idea of what they are worth, heavy staff turnover, too much capital outlay for small contracts to get into something.

26. native way of life disrupted — includes project is hindering the native way of life as the animals and fish are moving away; money spent on alcohol and retreat from native lifestyle occurs; many native people moving away from traditional lifestyle.

27. sponsorship of community events — includes curling rink donated by big businesses, they supported merchants' bonspiel.

Table 3

Impacts of the Norman Wells Project by Community

Norman Wells		Fort Norman	
Impact	Freq.	Impact	Freq.
need more jobs, training	9	need more jobs, training	18
provided jobs, training	9	too much alcohol, crime	14
services overused	8	environmental concerns	11
improved services	5	not enough business, long term benefits	9
environmental concerns	4	other negative impacts	8
not enough business, long term benefits	4	provided jobs, training	8
too many southerners, transients	4	too many southerners, transients	6
increased access, cheaper goods	4	too much traffic, noise	5
other positive impacts	4	good wages, better standard of living	4
too much traffic, noise	3	project duration too short	4
increased business	3	provided business opportunities	3
price inflation	3	other positive impacts	3
boom and bust community/social stress	3	increased access, cheaper goods	2
sponsorship of community events	3	not enough information	2
too much alcohol, crime	2	boom and bust, social stress	2
encourages long-term development	2	racial tension	2
native way of life disrupted	2	cost incompatible with local businesses	2
costs incompatible with local businesses	2	negative effect on trapping, hunting	1
other negative impacts	2		
project duration too short	1		
negative effect on hunting, trapping	1		
racial tension	1		
Total Negative	49	Total Negative	92
Total Positive	30	Total Positive	20
Ratio (Negative:Positive)	1.6:1.0	Ratio (Negative:Positive)	4.6:1.0

(continued)

Table 3 (continued)

Impacts of the Norman Wells Project by Community

Wrigley		Fort Simpson	
Impact	Freq.	Impact	Freq.
need more jobs, training	10	provides jobs, training	19
provides jobs, training	10	need more jobs, training	11
other negative impacts	6	increased business	10
good wages, improved standard of living	6	other positive impacts	9
project duration too short	6	too much traffic, noise	7
not enough business, long term benefits	5	not enough information	6
negative effects on trapping, hunting	5	other negative impacts	6
environmental concerns	5	not enough business, long term benefits	4
too much traffic, noise	5	too many southerners, transients	4
too many southerners, transients	4	project duration too short	4
no change in liquor, crime	4	no impact on town, services	4
other positive impacts	4	too much alcohol, crime	3
provides increased business	3	good wages, improved standard of living	3
increased access, cheaper goods	3	price inflation	3
no effect on hunters, trappers	3	no change in liquor consumption, crime	3
too much alcohol, crime	2	negative effect on trapping, hunting	3
not enough information	2	racial tension	3
boom and bust; social stress	2	encourages long-term development	2
encourages long term development	1	services overused	2
price inflation	1	no effect on hunting, trapping	2
no impact on town, services	1	boom and bust; social stress	2
		native way of life disrupted	2
		increased access, cheaper goods	1
		sponsorship of community events	1
		costs incompatible with local businesses	1
Total Negative	53	Total Negative	61
Total Positive	35	Total Positive	55
Ratio (Negative:Positive)	1.5:1.0	Ratio (Negative:Positive)	1.1:1.0

(continued)

Table 4

Impacts of the Norman Wells Project
Cumulative for all Four Study Communities

Impact	Overall Frequency
need more jobs, training	48
provide jobs, training	46
not enough business, long term benefits	22
other negative impacts	22
too much alcohol, crime	21
too much traffic, noise	20
environmental concerns	20
other positive impacts	20
increased business	19
too many southerners, transients	18
project duration too short	15
good wages, improved standard of living	13
increased access, cheaper goods	10
services overused	10
not enough information	10
negative effect on trapping, hunting	10
boom and bust; social stress	9
price inflation	7
no change in liquor, crime	7
racial tension	6
improved services	6
encourages long term development	5
no impact on town, services	5
no effect on hunters, trappers	5
cost incompatible with local businesses	5
native way of life disrupted	4
sponsorship of community events	4
Total Negative	255
Total Positive	140
Ratio (Negative:Positive)	1.8:1.0

4. RESULTS

The purpose of this pre-survey work was to provide a list of socio-economic impact factors for a summer 1984 questionnaire. With the summer survey work interrupted, we have prepared an analysis of the responses to the pre-survey work.

The responses for the four communities represent a small sample (41 persons) and therefore the results should be considered in this light. The number of respondents varied for each community, for example, 8 respondents provided information in Wrigley and 12 people in Fort Norman (see Table 1.1). Also, some of the responses may have been influenced by the local situation. For example, environmental concerns were mentioned most frequently in Fort Norman* whereas lack of project information and lack of impacts on the town, liquor consumption or trapping were frequently mentioned only in Fort Simpson and Wrigley. Seventeen people refused to participate. It is possible that their views may have been 'strongly negative' towards the project. Nearly 60% of the refusals occurred at Norman Wells. The percentage completed of eligible persons is generally high (69.5%) with Norman Wells (50.0%), Fort Norman (70.6%), Wrigley (88.9%) and Fort Simpson (84.6%).

The responses given to the survey have been grouped into

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*At the time of the impact question survey (April 1984), residents of Fort Norman were concerned about oil pollution of the Great Bear River. The oil was reportedly deposited on the ice bridge by trucks and other heavy equipment.

categories (Table 2). The results are quite varied; both positive and negative impacts were mentioned frequently. The major emphasis relates to employment, and it is interesting to note that the highest two categories for Norman Wells, Wrigley and Fort Simpson were "need more jobs, more training" and "provided jobs, training" (Table 3). Other frequently mentioned impacts refer to business and economic opportunities, social problems such as "too much alcohol, crime" and "too much traffic, noise", environmental concerns and the influx of southerners and transients.

In all four communities the total number of negative effects attributed to the Norman Wells Project was greater than the number of positive effects (140). As a ratio of negative to positive effects, there are 1.8 negative effects to 1.0 positive effects. The largest (92) and smallest (20) number of negative and positive responses occurred at Fort Norman. The ratio of negative to positive effects for this community was 4.6:1 (for every positive impact 4.6 negative ones were mentioned).* Norman Wells and Wrigley respondents perceived the positive and negative impacts to be fairly evenly distributed, and the ratios for negative to positive were 1.6:1 and 1.5:1 respectively. Both types of impacts were mentioned with almost equal frequency in Fort Simpson, and the ratio of negative to positive was 1.1:1. The largest number of positive responses (55) occurred at Fort Simpson (Table 4).

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*This positive to negative ratio is a qualitative indicator and it does not provide an overall measure of the person's reaction to the Norman Wells Project, that is, because there are more positive effects listed than negative ones, it does not necessarily follow that the person sees the project as "positive".

Most of the impacts were common to all four study communities. Of the ten most frequently mentioned impacts only one, environmental concerns, was not common to all communities.* Of the remaining 15 categories, 7 were mentioned in only two communities, and 6 were mentioned in three communities. Therefore, despite the frequency of each impact for each community, the overall listing on Table 4 provides a general portrayal of the impacts of the Norman Wells Project.

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*Respondents were asked to list socio-economic impacts not environmental ones.

5. CONCLUSIONS

The response to the pre-survey question provides a general perspective on the perceived impacts of the Norman Wells Project. Negative impacts were more frequently mentioned than positive impacts. The ratio of negative to positive effects varied among the four communities, with Fort Norman being the most negative and Fort Simpson the most positive. While the reader is cautioned not to interpret this fact to mean that Fort Norman views the Norman Wells Project negatively and Fort Simpson positively, the predominantly negative responses indicate a wider range of subjects affected adversely by the Norman Wells Project.

The most frequently mentioned impacts were related to employment; followed by business opportunities; social problems such as too much alcohol or too much traffic that can be generally attributed to construction, high wages and an influx of people; and environmental concerns. The lists of impacts generated for each community varied; for example, after lack of and provision of jobs, lack of and provision of services were the next most frequently mentioned impacts in Norman Wells, whereas service-related effects were of much lower priority in the other three communities. However, most of the major impacts were common to all four communities.

This survey, a small random sample of the population in each community, is believed to be representative of each community as a whole. However, due to the refusal of some people believed to be

strongly opposed to the Norman Wells Project, problems of availability of the respondents and related difficulties the results may not be completely representative of a random sampling.

Another key factor to keep in mind is that the perceived impacts were generated in spring and summer of 1984. Thus, the questions were conducted at a "peak" construction period, i.e., after two years of heavy construction activity at Norman Wells and after the first phase of pipeline construction. The responses may have been quite different if this impact survey had been conducted during the early construction stages (prior to the construction of the pipeline) or even six months after the pipeline work. Under these circumstances, the three communities along the pipeline may have been less negative about the project.

This report has shown that collecting data necessary for a more detailed analyses of socio-economic impacts using statistical techniques such as multi-dimensional scaling are not easy. At least some people were willing to answer the initial question on impact that provided the basis for this report, but very few could be persuaded to tackle the more difficult and lengthy Project Impact Survey questionnaire in Norman Wells and Fort Norman.

Overall, the technique used in this report, the use of a questionnaire designed to solicit responses, has proved to be an effective method of obtaining a general idea of the positive and negative impacts of the Norman Wells Project.

6. DIAND MONITORING REPORTS

Interim Report. R.M. Bone, September 1982.

Report 1-83. Norman Wells Project: 1983 Field Activities Report. Robert J. Mahnic and John W. Pomeroy, July 1983.

Report 2-83. Database and Survey Discussions Report. R.M. Bone, July 1983.

Report 3-83. Presentations at the Calgary Workshop: Monitoring the Socio-Economic Impacts of the Norman Wells Project and the Norman Wells Energy Project: A Problem of Monitoring. R.M. Bone, M.B. Green and R.J. Mahnic, August 1983.

Report 4-83. Norman Wells Project: Overview 1983. R.M. Bone, November 1983.

Report 1-84. The DIAND Socio-Economic Monitoring Program: Its Methodology and Data Verification. R.M. Bone, September 1984.

Report 2-84. Attitudes Towards the Norman Wells Project. Sheena Bates, September 1984.

Report 3-84. Analysis of Rankings of Socio-Economic Impacts of the Norman Wells Pipeline Project. M.B. Green and R.M. Bone, October 1984.

Report 4-84. Changes in the Size of the Native Labour Force from 1982 to 1983. Sheena Bates, November 1984.

Report 5-84. The Norman Wells Energy Report: Establishment of Socio-Economic Conditions. M.B. Green and R.M. Bone, March 1984.

Report 6-84. Assessment of Selected Statistical Data from the GNWT. Debra Brown, November 1984.

Report 7-84. Analysis of the Business Sectors of Norman Wells, Fort Norman, Wrigley and Fort Simpson, 1982 to 1983. P.T. Bates, November 1984.

Report 8-84. Impact of the Norman Wells Project on the Economic Base of Norman Wells, Fort Norman, Wrigley and Fort Simpson, 1982 to 1983. P.T. Bates, November 1984.

Report 9-84. DIAND Norman Wells Socio-Economic Monitoring Program: A Three-Year Review. Robert M. Bone, December 1984.

Copies of these reports can be obtained by contacting Sheila Meldrum, Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, Ottawa, K1A 0H4.

APPENDIX A

COMMUNITY: _____ RESPONDANT'S NAME: _____

Indian and Northern Affairs Canada / Affaires indiennes et du Nord Canada

NORMAN WELLS MONITORING PROGRAM 1984

The Monitoring Program of DIAND involves annual summer surveys. This year, we wish to do some presurvey work to help us with the summer survey. We have selected a small number of residents of your community to participate in our presurvey work. These answers will help us identify and measure the effects of this project on your community and to assist us in formulating the 1984 questionnaire.

Please answer the following two questions by ranking your answers.

1. In your opinion, what negative effects has the Norman Wells Project had on your community?
2. In your opinion, what positive effects has the Norman Wells Project had on your community?

RANK	NEGATIVE EFFECTS	POSITIVE EFFECTS
1. Most important:	_____	_____
	_____	_____
2. Next Important:	_____	_____
	_____	_____
3. Next Important:	_____	_____
	_____	_____
4. Next Important:	_____	_____
	_____	_____
5. Next Important:	_____	_____
	_____	_____
6. Next Important:	_____	_____
	_____	_____
7. Next Important:	_____	_____
	_____	_____
8. Next Important:	_____	_____
	_____	_____
9. Next Important:	_____	_____
	_____	_____
10. Next Important:	_____	_____
	_____	_____

Use the reverse side for additional positve or negative effects.

Canada

NEGATIVE EFFECTS	POSITIVE EFFECTS
11.	11.
12.	12.
13.	13.
14.	14.
15.	15.
16.	16.
17.	17.
18.	18.
19.	19.
20.	20.

APPENDIX B

NORMAN WELLS PROJECT

Project Impact Survey 1984

During this test, you will be judging how related a number of project impact factors are. You will be comparing them two at a time. For us to know how similar or different you find each pair to be we will have you place a mark on the line with "related" and "not related" at each end of the line.

If you find no association between the two project impact factors, make a mark on the line by the word "not related". If you find there is an association, make a mark somewhere along the line showing how much association you find. If you make a mark at the end of the line by the word "not related", you are indicating that there is nothing in common with these two project impact factors.

One thing to remember is that different people judge things in different ways. This means that there are no right or wrong answers. All results are of interest to us because we are trying to find out how you compare these project impact factors.

RANK THE FOLLOWING FACTORS IN ORDER OF THEIR IMPACT ON YOUR COMMUNITY

Rank of Project Impact Factors

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____
11. _____
12. _____
13. _____
14. _____
15. _____
16. _____
17. _____
18. _____

List of Impact Factors

Inflation, unions, community services, jobs, alcohol consumption, new business, high wages, crime and violence, hunting, project too short, southerners, cheaper goods, increased access/better transportation, trapping, business opportunities, job training, traffic and noise, racial tension.

PAIRING OF 18 IMPACT FACTORS

Impact factors are COMMUNITY SERVICES and SOUTHERNERS

not related _____ related

Impact factors are COMMUNITY SERVICES and CHEAPER GOODS

not related _____ related

Impact factors are COMMUNITY SERVICES and INCREASED ACCESS/BETTER TRANSPORTATI(

not related _____ related

Impact factors are COMMUNITY SERVICES and TRAPPING

not related _____ related

Impact factors are COMMUNITY SERVICES and BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

not related _____ related

Impact factors are COMMUNITY SERVICES and JOB TRAINING

not related _____ related

Impact factors are COMMUNITY SERVICES and TRAFFIC & NOISE

not related _____ related

Impact factors are COMMUNITY SERVICES and RACIAL TENSION

not related _____ related

Impact factors are JOBS and ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION

not related _____ related

Impact factors are JOBS and NEW BUSINESS

not related _____ related

PAIRING OF 18 IMPACT FACTORS

Impact factors are ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION and TRAPPING

not related _____ related

Impact factors are ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION and BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

not related _____ related

Impact factors are ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION and JOB TRAINING

not related _____ related

Impact factors are ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION and RACIAL TENSION

not related _____ related

Impact factors are ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION and TRAFFIC & NOISE

not related _____ related

Impact factors are NEW BUSINESS and HIGH WAGES

not related _____ related

Impact factors are NEW BUSINESS and CRIME & VIOLENCE

not related _____ related

Impact factors are NEW BUSINESS and HUNTING

not related _____ related

Impact factors are NEW BUSINESS and PROJECT TOO SHORT

not related _____ related

Impact factors are NEW BUSINESS and SOUTHERNERS

not related _____ related

PAIRING OF 18 IMPACT FACTORS

Impact factors are JOB TRAINING and TRAFFIC & NOISE

not related _____ related

Impact factors are JOB TRAINING and RACIAL TENSION

not related _____ related

Impact factors are TRAFFIC & NOISE and RACIAL TENSION

not related _____ related

Impact factors are INFLATION and HIGH WAGES

not related _____ related

Impact factors are COMMUNITY SERVICES and SOUTHERNERS

not related _____ related

Impact factors are HIGH WAGES and RACIAL TENSION

not related _____ related

Impact factors are JOBS and ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION

not related _____ related

Impact factors are TRAPPING and JOBS

not related _____ related

Impact factors are _____ and _____

not related _____ related

Impact factors are _____ and _____

not related _____ related

PAIRING OF 18 IMPACT FACTORS

Impact factors are PROJECT TOO SHORT and TRAPPING

not related _____ related

Impact factors are PROJECT TOO SHORT and BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

not related _____ related

Impact factors are PROJECT TOO SHORT and JOB TRAINING

not related _____ related

Impact factors are PROJECT TOO SHORT and TRAFFIC & NOISE

not related _____ related

Impact factors are PROJECT TOO SHORT and RACIAL TENSION

not related _____ related

Impact factors are SOUTHERNERS and CHEAPER GOODS

not related _____ related

Impact factors are SOUTHERNERS and INCREASED ACCESS/BETTER TRANSPORTATIO

not related _____ related

Impact factors are SOUTHERNERS and TRAPPING

not related _____ related

Impact factors are SOUTHERNERS and BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

not related _____ related

Impact factors are SOUTHERNERS and JOB TRAINING

not related _____ related

PAIRING OF 18 IMPACT FACTORS

Impact factors are JOBS and TRAFFIC & NOISE

not related _____ related

Impact factors are JOBS and RACIAL TENSION

not related _____ related

Impact factors are ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION and NEW BUSINESS

not related _____ related

Impact factors are ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION and HIGH WAGES

not related _____ related

Impact factors are ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION and CRIME & VIOLENCE

not related _____ related

Impact factors are ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION and HUNTING

not related _____ related

Impact factors are ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION and PROJECT TOO SHORT

not related _____ related

Impact factors are ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION and SOUTHERNERS

not related _____ related

Impact factors are ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION and CHEAPER GOODS

not related _____ related

Impact factors are ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION and INCREASED ACCESS/BETTER TRANSPORTATION

not related _____ related

PAIRING OF 18 IMPACT FACTORS

Impact factors are SOUTHERNERS and TRAFFIC & NOISE

not related _____ related

Impact factors are SOUTHERNERS and RACIAL TENSION

not related _____ related

Impact factors are CHEAPER GOODS and INCREASED ACCESS/BETTER TRANSPORTATI

not related _____ related

Impact factors are CHEAPER GOODS and TRAPPING

not related _____ related

Impact factors are CHEAPER GOODS and BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

not related _____ related

Impact factors are CHEAPER GOODS and JOB TRAINING

not related _____ related

Impact factors are CHEAPER GOODS and TRAFFIC & NOISE

not related _____ related

Impact factors are CHEAPER GOODS and RACIAL TENSION

not related _____ related

Impact factors are INCREASED ACCESS/BETTER TRANSPORT and TRAPPING

not related _____ related

Impact factors are INCREASED ACCESS/BETTER TRANSPORT and BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

not related _____ related

PAIRING OF 18 IMPACT FACTORS

Impact factors are HIGH WAGES and SOUTHERNERS

not related _____ related

Impact factors are HIGH WAGES and CHEAPER GOODS

not related _____ related

Impact factors are HIGH WAGES and INCREASED ACCESS/BETTER TRANSPORTATIO

not related _____ related

Impact factors are HIGH WAGES and TRAPPING

not related _____ related

Impact factors are HIGH WAGES and BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

not related _____ related

Impact factors are HIGH WAGES and JOB TRAINING

not related _____ related

Impact factors are HIGH WAGES and RACIAL TENSION

not related _____ related

Impact factors are HIGH WAGES and TRAFFIC & NOISE

not related _____ related

Impact factors are CRIME & VIOLENCE and HUNTING

not related _____ related

Impact factors are CRIME & VIOLENCE and PROJECT TOO SHORT

not related _____ related

PAIRING OF 18 IMPACT FACTORS

Impact factors are INCREASED ACCESS/BETTER TRANSPORT and JOB TRAINING

not related _____ related

Impact factors are INCREASED ACCESS/BETTER TRANSPORT and TRAFFIC & NOISE

not related _____ related

Impact factors are INCREASED ACCESS/BETTER TRANSPORT and RACIAL TENSION

not related _____ related

Impact factors are TRAPPING and BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

not related _____ related

Impact factors are TRAPPING and JOB TRAINING

not related _____ related

Impact factors are TRAPPING and TRAFFIC & NOISE

not related _____ related

Impact factors are TRAPPING and RACIAL TENSION

not related _____ related

Impact factors are BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES and JOB TRAINING

not related _____ related

Impact factors are BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES and TRAFFIC AND NOISE

not related _____ related

Impact factors are BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES and RACIAL TENSION

not related _____ related

PAIRING OF 18 IMPACT FACTORS

Impact factors are INFLATION and UNIONS

not related _____ related

Impact factors are INFLATION and COMMUNITY SERVICES

not related _____ related

Impact factors are INFLATION and JOBS

not related _____ related

Impact factors are INFLATION and ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION

not related _____ related

Impact factors are INFLATION and NEW BUSINESS

not related _____ related

Impact factors are INFLATION and HIGH WAGES

not related _____ related

Impact factors are INFLATION and CRIME AND VIOLENCE

not related _____ related

Impact factors are INFLATION and HUNTING

not related _____ related

Impact factors are INFLATION and PROJECT TOO SHORT

not related _____ related

Impact factors are INFLATION and SOUTHERNERS

not related _____ related

PAIRING OF 18 IMPACT FACTORS

Impact factors are UNIONS and JOB TRAINING

not related _____ related

Impact factors are UNIONS and TRAFFIC & NOISE

not related _____ related

Impact factors are UNIONS and RACIAL TENSION

not related _____ related

Impact factors are COMMUNITY SERVICES and JOBS

not related _____ related

Impact factors are COMMUNITY SERVICES and ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION

not related _____ related

Impact factors are COMMUNITY SERVICES and NEW BUSINESS

not related _____ related

Impact factors are COMMUNITY SERVICES and HIGH WAGES

not related _____ related

Impact factors are COMMUNITY SERVICES and CRIME & VIOLENCE

not related _____ related

Impact factors are COMMUNITY SERVICES and HUNTING

not related _____ related

Impact factors are COMMUNITY SERVICES and PROJECT TOO SHORT

not related _____ related

PAIRING OF 18 IMPACT FACTORS

Impact factors are HUNTING and CHEAPER GOODS

not related _____ related

Impact factors are HUNTING and ~~INCREASED ACCESS/BETTER TRANSPORTATION~~

not related _____ related

Impact factors are ~~HUNTING~~ and TRAPPING

not related _____ related

Impact factors are HUNTING and BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

not related _____ related

Impact factors are ~~HUNTING~~ and JOB TRAINING

not related _____ related

Impact factors are ~~HUNTING~~ and TRAFFIC & NOISE

not related _____ related

Impact factors are HUNTING and RACIAL TENSION

not related _____ related

Impact factors are ~~PROJECT TOO SHORT~~ and SOUTHERNERS

not related _____ related

Impact factors are PROJECT TOO SHORT and CHEAPER GOODS

not related _____ related

Impact factors are PROJECT TOO SHORT and INCREASE ACCESS/BETTER TRANSPORTATION

not related _____ related

PAIRING OF 18 IMPACT FACTORS

Impact factors are UNIONS and NEW BUSINESS

not related _____ related

Impact factors are UNIONS and HIGH WAGES

not related _____ related

Impact factors are UNIONS and CRIME & VIOLENCE

not related _____ related

Impact factors are UNIONS and HUNTING

not related _____ related

Impact factors are UNIONS and PROJECT TOO SHORT

not related _____ related

Impact factors are UNIONS and SOUTHERNERS

not related _____ related

Impact factors are UNIONS and CHEAPER GOODS

not related _____ related

Impact factors are UNIONS and INCREASED ACCESS/BETTER TRANSPORTATIO

not related _____ related

Impact factors are UNIONS and TRAPPING

not related _____ related

Impact factors are UNIONS and BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

not related _____ related

PAIRING OF 18 IMPACT FACTORS

Impact factors are CRIME & VIOLENCE and SOUTHERNERS

not related _____ related

Impact factors are CRIME & VIOLENCE and CHEAPER GOODS

not related _____ related

Impact factors are CRIME & VIOLENCE and INCREASED ACCESS/BETTER TRANSPORTATION

not related _____ related

Impact factors are CRIME & VIOLENCE and TRAPPING

not related _____ related

Impact factors are CRIME & VIOLENCE and BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

not related _____ related

Impact factors are CRIME & VIOLENCE and JOB TRAINING

not related _____ related

Impact factors are CRIME & VIOLENCE and TRAFFIC & NOISE

not related _____ related

Impact factors are CRIME & VIOLENCE and RACIAL TENSION

not related _____ related

Impact factors are HUNTING and PROJECT TOO SHORT

not related _____ related

Impact factors are HUNTING and SOUTHERNERS

not related _____ related

PAIRING OF 18 IMPACT FACTORS

Impact factors are NEW BUSINESS and CHEAPER GOODS

not related _____ related

Impact factors are NEW BUSINESS and ~~INCREASED ACCESS/BETTER TRANSPORTATION~~

not related _____ related

Impact factors are NEW BUSINESS and BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

not related _____ related

Impact factors are NEW BUSINESS and ~~JOB TRAINING~~

not related _____ related

Impact factors are NEW BUSINESS and ~~RACIAL TENSION~~

not related _____ related

Impact factors are NEW BUSINESS and TRAFFIC & NOISE

not related _____ related

Impact factors are NEW BUSINESS and TRAPPING

not related _____ related

Impact factors are HIGH WAGES and CRIME & VIOLENCE

not related _____ related

Impact factors are HIGH WAGES and HUNTING

not related _____ related

Impact factors are HIGH WAGES and ~~PROJECT TOO SHORT~~

not related _____ related

PAIRING OF 18 IMPACT FACTORS

Impact factors are INFLATION and CHEAPER GOODS

not related _____ related

Impact factors are INFLATION and INCREASED ACCESS/BETTER TRANSPOR

not related _____ related

Impact factors are INFLATION and TRAPPING

not related _____ related

Impact factors are INFLATION and BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

not related _____ related

Impact factors are INFLATION and JOB TRAINING

not related _____ related

Impact factors are INFLATION and TRAFFIC AND NOISE

not related _____ related

Impact factors are INFLATION and RACIAL TENSION

not related _____ related

Impact factors are UNIONS and COMMUNITY SERVICES

not related _____ related

Impact factors are UNIONS and JOBS

not related _____ related

Impact factors are UNIONS and ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION

not related _____ related

PAIRING OF 18 IMPACT FACTORS

Impact factors are JOBS and HIGH WAGES

not related _____ related

Impact factors are JOBS and CRIME & VIOLENCE

not related _____ related

Impact factors are JOBS and HUNTING

not related _____ related

Impact factors are JOBS and PROJECT TOO SHORT

not related _____ related

Impact factors are JOBS and SOUTHERNERS

not related _____ related

Impact factors are JOBS and CHEAPER GOODS

not related _____ related

Impact factors are JOBS and INCREASED ACCESS/BETTER TRANSPORTATIO

not related _____ related

Impact factors are JOBS and TRAPPING

not related _____ related

Impact factors are JOBS and BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

not related _____ related

Impact factors are JOBS and JOB TRAINING

not related _____ related

BIPOLAR SCALES

Each respondant is to rank each of the impact factors on the bipolar scales below:

Impact Factor is: _____

action not needed _____ action needed

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

Impact Factor is: _____

action not needed _____ action needed

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

Impact Factor is: _____

action not needed _____ action needed

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

Impact Factor is: _____

action not needed _____ action needed

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

Impact Factor is: _____

action not needed _____ action needed

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

Impact Factor is: _____

action not needed _____ action needed

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

Impact Factor is: _____

action not needed _____ action needed

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

Impact Factor is: _____

action not needed _____ action needed

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

Impact Factor is: _____

action not needed _____ action needed

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

BIPOLAR SCALES

Each respondant is to rank each of the impact factors on the bipolar scales below:

Impact Factor is: _____

action not needed _____ action needed

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

Impact Factor is: _____

action not needed _____ action needed

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

Impact Factor is: _____

action not needed _____ action needed

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

Impact Factor is: _____

action not needed _____ action needed

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

Impact Factor is: _____

action not needed _____ action needed

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

Impact Factor is: _____

action not needed _____ action needed

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

Impact Factor is: _____

action not needed _____ action needed

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

Impact Factor is: _____

action not needed _____ action needed

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

Impact Factor is: _____

action not needed _____ action needed

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

BIPOLAR SCALES

Each respondant is to rank each of the impact factors on the bipolar scales below:

IMPACT FACTOR IS _____

Family

not responsible _____ responsible

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

Band Council

not responsible _____ responsible

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

Settlement Council

not responsible _____ responsible

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

GNWT Government

not responsible _____ responsible

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

Federal Government

not responsible _____ responsible

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

Esso and Esso contractors

not responsible _____ responsible

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

IPL and IPL contractors

not responsible _____ responsible

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

BIPOLAR SCALES

Each respondant is to rank each of the impact factors on the bipolar scales below:

IMPACT FACTOR IS _____

Family

not responsible _____ responsible

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

Band Council

not responsible _____ responsible

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

Settlement Council

not responsible _____ responsible

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

GNWT Government

not responsible _____ responsible

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

Federal Government

not responsible _____ responsible

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

Esso and Esso contractors

not responsible _____ responsible

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

IPL and IPL contractors

not responsible _____ responsible

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

BIPOLAR SCALES

Each respondant is to rank each of the impact factors on the bipolar scales below:

IMPACT FACTOR IS _____

Family

not responsible _____ responsible

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

Band Council

not responsible _____ responsible

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

Settlement Council

not responsible _____ responsible

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

GNWT Government

not responsible _____ responsible

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

Federal Government

not responsible _____ responsible

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

Esso and Esso contractors

not responsible _____ responsible

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

IPL and IPL contractors

not responsible _____ responsible

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

BIPOLAR SCALES

Each respondant is to rank each of the impact factors on the bipolar scales below:

IMPACT FACTOR IS _____

Family

not responsible _____ responsible

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Band Council

not responsible _____ responsible

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Settlement Council

not responsible _____ responsible

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GNWT Government

not responsible _____ responsible

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

Federal Government

not responsible _____ responsible

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Esso and Esso contractors

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IPL and IPL contractors

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Each respondant is to rank each of the impact factors on the bipolar scales below:

IMPACT FACTOR IS _____

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not responsible _____ responsible

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Settlement Council

not responsible _____ responsible

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GNWT Government

not responsible _____ responsible

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

Federal Government

not responsible _____ responsible

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

Esso and Esso contractors

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0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

IPL and IPL contractors

not responsible _____ responsible

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BIPOLAR SCALES

Each respondant is to rank each of the impact factors on the bipolar scales below:

IMPACT FACTOR IS _____

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not responsible _____ responsible

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not responsible _____ responsible

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

Federal Government

not responsible _____ responsible

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Esso and Esso contractors

not responsible _____ responsible

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

IPL and IPL contractors

not responsible _____ responsible

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BIPOLAR SCALES

Each respondant is to rank each of the impact factors on the bipolar scales below:

IMPACT FACTOR IS _____

Family

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Settlement Council

not responsible _____ responsible

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not responsible _____ responsible

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Esso and Esso contractors

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IPL and IPL contractors

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BIPOLAR SCALES

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IMPACT FACTOR IS _____

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Band Council

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Settlement Council

not responsible _____ responsible

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GNWT Government

not responsible _____ responsible

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

Federal Government

not responsible _____ responsible

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Esso and Esso contractors

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0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

IPL and IPL contractors

not responsible _____ responsible

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BIPOLAR SCALES

Each respondant is to rank each of the impact factors on the bipolar scales below:

IMPACT FACTOR IS _____

Family

not responsible _____ responsible

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

Band Council

not responsible _____ responsible

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

Settlement Council

not responsible _____ responsible

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

GNWT Government

not responsible _____ responsible

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

Federal Government

not responsible _____ responsible

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

Esso and Esso contractors

not responsible _____ responsible

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

IPL and IPL contractors

not responsible _____ responsible

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BIPOLAR SCALES

Each respondant is to rank each of the impact factors on the bipolar scales below:

IMPACT FACTOR IS _____

Family

not responsible _____ responsible

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

Band Council

not responsible _____ responsible

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Settlement Council

not responsible _____ responsible

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Esso and Esso contractors

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IPL and IPL contractors

not responsible _____ responsible

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BIPOLAR SCALES

Each respondant is to rank each of the impact factors on the bipolar scales below:

IMPACT FACTOR IS _____

Family

not responsible _____ responsible

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

Band Council

not responsible _____ responsible

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

Settlement Council

not responsible _____ responsible

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GNWT Government

not responsible _____ responsible

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

Federal Government

not responsible _____ responsible

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IPL and IPL contractors

not responsible _____ responsible

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BIPOLAR SCALES

Each respondant is to rank each of the impact factors on the bipolar scales below:

IMPACT FACTOR IS _____

Family

not responsible _____ responsible

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

Band Council

not responsible _____ responsible

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

Settlement Council

not responsible _____ responsible

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GNWT Government

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Federal Government

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Esso and Esso contractors

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IPL and IPL contractors

not responsible _____ responsible

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BIPOLAR SCALES

Each respondant is to rank each of the impact factors on the bipolar scales below:

IMPACT FACTOR IS _____

Family

not responsible _____ responsible

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Band Council

not responsible _____ responsible

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

Settlement Council

not responsible _____ responsible

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GNWT Government

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Federal Government

not responsible _____ responsible

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Esso and Esso contractors

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IPL and IPL contractors

not responsible _____ responsible

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BIPOLAR SCALES

Each respondant is to rank each of the impact factors on the bipolar scales below:

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Esso and Esso contractors

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IPL and IPL contractors

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BIPOLAR SCALES

Each respondant is to rank each of the impact factors on the bipolar scales below:

IMPACT FACTOR IS _____

Family

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Settlement Council

not responsible _____ responsible

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GNWT Government

not responsible _____ responsible

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Federal Government

not responsible _____ responsible

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Esso and Esso contractors

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IPL and IPL contractors

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BIPOLAR SCALES

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IMPACT FACTOR IS _____

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Settlement Council

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GNWT Government

not responsible _____ responsible

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Federal Government

not responsible _____ responsible

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

Esso and Esso contractors

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IPL and IPL contractors

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BIPOLAR SCALES

Each respondant is to rank each of the impact factors on the bipolar scales below:

IMPACT FACTOR IS _____

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Band Council

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Settlement Council

not responsible _____ responsible

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

GNWT Government

not responsible _____ responsible

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

Federal Government

not responsible _____ responsible

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

Esso and Esso contractors

not responsible _____ responsible

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IPL and IPL contractors

not responsible _____ responsible

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BIPOLAR SCALES

Each respondant is to rank each of the impact factors on the bipolar scales below:

IMPACT FACTOR IS _____

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0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

Esso and Esso contractors

not responsible _____ responsible

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

IPL and IPL contractors

not responsible _____ responsible

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9